Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham. NEW-HANOVER COUNTY-FOR THE SENATE,

> FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JOHN D. POWERS. WILLIAM HILL.

Death of President Taylor.

Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, died in Washington at thirty-five minutes past ten on Tuesday night, the 9th inst. On the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst., he was attacked with chole ra morbus, but was, however, able to attend the ceremonies at the Washington Monument upon that day. and his healthy appearance and cheerful deportment was the subject of general remark. On Friday he was quite unwell, and Dr. WITHERSPOON, his physician, was in attendance. On Saturday and Sunday he seemed to improve; but on Monday morning his disease assumed the form of bilious cholera, and vomiting commenced. From this time he continued to sink gradually until four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when he ceased to speak. His last words, as reported by one of his physicians, were as follows: I die; I am ready for the summons; I have endealeave my old friends." At thirty-five minutes past ten he ceased to breathe. Dr. HALL, of Washington, and Dr. Wood, the President's son-in-law, were in atendance, in connexion with Dr. WITHERSPOON.

The announcement of this event will create a deep and melancholy feeling throughout our whole country. Harrassed as we are by sectional feuds and perplexities, the removal by death of the Chief Magistrate of the nation seems destined to add another element of discord to those which already environ us. Of course, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, MILLARD FILLMORE is now President of the United States. It only remains for him to take the oath of office. This is not the occasion to give utterance to the forebodings which must fill the mind of every Southern man in view of this fact. We can only pray that none of our fears may be realized.

We have differed widely from the course of Gen. TAYLOR since he has been the President of the United States, but now that he is no more, we would wish to bury all political feelings and animosities-to forget the politician in the soldier-and to remember him only as the noble defender of his country's honor on the battle-field. May he rest in peace. May the green turf press lightly upon his grave; and while his mortal remains crumble to that dust from whence they sprung, may his freed spirit rest tranquilly in the bosom of the God who gave it, and his memory long continue green in the hearts of his countrymen.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Evening News, of the 10th instant, dated Washington, July 10th, 9.50 A. M., says :- " The Cabinet have all re-

Spectator," giving descriptions of the celebration of REID. Can there be any doubt as to the decision of the 4th at Moore's Creek and South Washington, are the people? We think not. in type, but unavoidably crowded out.

Fourth of July.

The Fourth was celebrated in this place with all the enthusiasm becoming the day, yet with that decorum and propriety which should, upon all occasions, mark the conduct of American citizens. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon and procession was formed and proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Mecklenburg Dec-Declaration of Independence by Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., and an oration delivered by GEO. V. STRONG, Esq. We have since deeply regretted that unavoidable circumstances prevented our attendance at the church, as our friends speak of the oration in terms of the highest encomium. Mr. Strong's effort has anguestionably enhanced his reputation, and deservedly too. Of course, it is unnecessary to add that the most impressive manner.

Quite a large number of our citizens went down the river upon an excursion in the steamer Gladiator. It was, no doubt, a pleasant one, as Captain SMITH stands high as a most gentlemanly and obliging commander, and spared no effort to add to the comfort and happiness of all on board.

splendid entertainment given by our worthy hosts A large number of gentlemen sat down to a table oaded with the choicest delicacies; and while the sparkling wine went round, many a toast was given and pledged, but none responded to more enthusiastically than that which wished to the hosts long life and prosperity. None of the guests have yet ceased to breathe that wish.

On the morning of the 4th inst., a fire was discovered in the kitchen of a frame building near the Railroad Depot, known as the Wilmington Hotel. The fire soon communicated to the main building of the hotel, and also to a wooden building on the north occupied as a bakery, &c., which were all destroyed, as well as a stable belonging to Mr. HENRY NUTT, and lying South of the hotel. The buildings, with the exception of the stable, were owned by Dr. Wm. A. BERRY, and were insured. The value of the property destroyed was over two thousand dollars.

As the building in which the fire originated was unoccupied, it is almost impossible to see how it could have occurred without the agency of an incendiary. Indeed the impression seems general that the kitchen was set on fire, and this impression acquires force from the fact that it is the third fire which has occurred in that neighborhood within a very short time. Various reports are affeat as to the objects of the miscreant who committed these outrages, but as these reports do not assume a sufficiently definite shape, we forbear making any further allu sion to them at the present time, in the hope that the efforts of justice may be successful in ferreting out and punishing the felons, if such there be, con-

nected with this affair. Man Shor .- On Sunday night last, a man named JESSE SEARS, entered the garden of Mr. JOHN BARNES, near this town, and stole therefrom some water-melons. Mr. BARNES discovered him in the act of making off with them, and shot him, wounding him very severely in one of his legs, the shot entering his thigh and tearing a hole into the bone against which it struck, and then scattered. [Sears is spoken of as man of bad character, which is no doubt so, but we much question if his punishment, in this case, did not far exceed his offence. Should his wound prove fatal it will be, to say the least of it, a very serious

affair.] The Thalians gave an entertainment on the Fourth. The pieces were, Black Eyed Susan, and a new farce by a member of the Company. The house was crowded; so much so, indeed, that late comers two miles out of town. So far as our information were essentially "outsiders." We saw the pieces only by fits and starts, too brief to form any judg- we have heard of none earlier, matured in the open ment either of the play or the playing.

More Debt-Another Galphin Scheme.

In an article in the Journal a few weeks since, we varned the people of North Carolina that if the Whig party retained power in this State, the expenbut a mere beginning-a mere trifle to what the State would yet be subjected to. We warned them,

stance-S. M. Fox, Engineer appointed by the Gova Railroad across the Mountains. Who asked him land. Abolishing the landed qualification for electo do it? By whose authority did he do so? Evi- tions of State Senators does not, then, interfere with dently that of Gov. MANLY, for we now find the Governor in the West advocating the extension by the State of the Central Railroad from Salisbury to the than all the works authorized by the last Legislature. four millions of dollars would not cover the additionvoured faithfully to do my duty; I am only sorry to al works already recommended by Gov. MANLY. A very pretty beginning to start with. The Governor, it will be borne in mind, recommends the extension of the Central Road to Newbern and Beaufort on the East. And all these works are recommended by the ject : Governor in face of the fact that the credit of the State is already largely pledged for works, the success of which is not yet known; and that a work vitally important to the interest of the property held by the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad is now languishing for want of assistance-assistance which could be given without the expenditure or risk of a dollar-we mean the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad-the completion of which would appreciate the value of the State stock in the old road at least fifty per cent. within six months. And yet, while the most trifling assistance is denied to this work, we find Gov. MANLY in the West growing magnificent and tunnelling the Blue Ridge (in

The position taken by Col. Reid is the right one. Let us see the effect of what we have already done before we go any farther. Let us finish the works for which the credit of the State is now pledged; or at least let us see enough of them to test their usefulness before we engage in any others. Col. Reid will, if elected, go for a conscientious and rigid fulfillment of the plighted faith of the State; but will recommend no further involvement at the present time. It remains for the tax-paying people of the State to say whether they will sanction extravagance or economy-wild and reckless schemes, or judicious expenditure-Improvements, administered for the signed, and Vice President FILLMORE has been sworn good of the whole people, or for the advantage of a few. Those in favor of extravagance and debt will vote for Manly; those who look for economy and ju-The communications of "A Visitor," and "A dicious expenditure of the public money, will support

Citizens of Eastern Carolina. Gov. MANLY is now in the Western part of the State, openly advocating the abolition of the federal connection with the Oregon bill. - Let us see how basis of representation in the House of Commons !- far this is the fact. In the first place, we stated that THIS IS A FACT for which we can vouch. Our Col. REID did not vote upon the Oregon bill at all authority for making the statement is beyond all upon its final passage. Was not this statement true? other demonstrations of rejoicing, and at 9 o'clock a Wentworth, in Rockingham county-at Germantown, vious to which time Mr. Reid had canvassed the and he also made a severe attack upon Mr. Rein for Mr. Manly, his present competitor. He was not in laration was read by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and the having voted for the distribution of the school fund | Congress at all when the bill had its final passage, the readers discharged the duties assigned them, in Whig and Democrat-alike should know, and feel, namely, that this was not the final passage of the crat, is willing to vote for a man who advocates a be a member of Congress. measure which would deprive their section of that | Secondly : We assert that the bill did not contain just power which it now holds in the councils of the the Wilmot proviso. This we now re-assert. It did State-which would render it totally helpless to pro- not. What is the Wilmot proviso? The Observer tect its dearest interests and most cherished rights. defines it to be "simply a prohibition of slavery with-Among the most pleasing incidents of the day, was We ask the people of the seventh District-of the in certain limits." If this definition be correct, then of the Carolina Hotel, Messrs. Wood and FANNING. less and unprincipled attack upon their rights by are identical; for they both contain a prohibition of plin ? Sampson ? Bladen ? Columbus or Brunswick ? South is willing to abide by the Missouri Comprospect and self preservation demand it.

> But more than this, and the more effectually to pander for the support of the West. Gov. Manly has avowed himself in favor of the extension, by the State, of the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line. Think of that, ye tax payers of the East; aye, and of the West too. Think of all these things before you cast as citizens, whether they will vote for a man who, to of our federal Constitution.

Are the people of Pitt, of Edgecombe, and of the other large slaveholding counties north and east of us, willing to sanction the abolition of the federal basis, and at this time, too, when the rights and interests of the slaveholding sections of the Union are so fiercely attacked both within and without. If they are not, let them arouse themselves, and prove their sincerity by voting for DAVID S. REID, the friend of the poor man, but also the friend of the Constitution

and of the South.

President Polk's Oregon Bill Message. We this week republish the message with which President Polk deemed it necessary to accompany his signature to the bill organizing a territorial government in Oregon. It covers the whole ground of the controversy, and states his reason for not vetoing that bill so clearly and so concisely, that none but the wilfully blind can misunderstand or fail to ful perusal of our readers of both parties, as peculiarly interesting at the present time, when the stigupon all who voted for that bill.

EARLY PEACH .- On Wednesday last, our friend, Mr. John C. Wood, presented us with a fine peach ripe, rosy and luscious, grown upon his place about goes, we think this is about the first of the season, as The Basis of Representation.

Representation in the Legislature of North Caroliditures authorized by the last Legislature, would be vides that the Senate shall consist of fifty members, readers by this, as, in fact, little or nothing of any Oregon, has been published. Mr. Mann makes the ered by his private secretary. to be chosen biennially by districts to be laid off by importance has been done, if we except the votes of enquiry whether, in Mr. Thurston's opinion, slavethat unless they wanted to enter upon a career of taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citi- Monday last, resolved by a vote of 142 in the affir- recently acquired from Mexico, provided such introwasteful and reckless extravagance, they had better zens thereof." There is no mention of land in this. mative, to 49 in the negative, that the claim of the duction be not prohibited by law? Mr. Thurston have taken place in both Houses of Congress, and the absorbpause ere it be too late—ere the State be plunged The amount of public taxes paid into the Treasury representatives of George Galphin, was not a just answers that, in his opinion, it will; that from the irremediably in debt, and her resources squandered of the State is the sole basis of Senatorial representations adopted the following abounds in rich mines, slave form of notice observed in other cases. upon every wild and visionary project undertaken tation; and this is the more apparent from the fact lowing resolu. ns: for sectional advantage or personal aggrandizement. that no quantity of land, no matter how large, will As a proof of the charges we then made against

As a proof of the charges we then made against

As a proof of the charges we then made against

That no quantity of land, no matter now large, with the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of ses which generally prove fatal to white labor at the said claim, and it was, therefore, paid "in conformity with said claim, and it was, the claim was a said claim, and it was, the claim was a said claim, and it was a sa the Whig party, we will now adduce but one in- to the due proportion required. Were land the only source of revenue to the State, perhaps there might | Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Sec ernor in accordance with the act of the last Legisla- be some justice in confining the election of Senators retary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its ture, to survey and locate the Salisbury and Wes- to landholders, but it should be remembered that ev- payment was not "in conformity with law" or "precedent." California and Oregon, the hire of an able-bodied ne- the people of that distant region have been presented to the tern Turnpike Road, instead of confining himself to ery individual, who is simply the proprietor of his the duties of his appointment—that of making a surown head, pays a poll tax, and that every other deown head, pays a poll tax, and that every other deown head, pays a poll tax, and that every other deour laws, which as citizens of the United States they claim, vey for a Turnpike—made a long report in favor of scription of property is equally liable to taxation with ry, and the Attorney General, but were voted down duction. In fine, Mr. Thurston thinks that although the basis of Senatorial representation, which is not Mr. Crawford. No doubt the matter will again be profitable employment for that species of labor. land, but is taxation. Its only effect will be to do away with an invidious distinction, which is neither Tennessee line. This work alone would cost more in accordance with natural justice nor with the constitution of the Senate, which, as we have shown, has We think we are within the mark when we say that its foundation in a principle totally irrespective of On Tuesday, the last resolution, censuring the Secland. This is the amendment contemplated by the retary of the Treasury, was reconsidered by a vote ced in the Hay scales on the wharf, above Race St.

> we have already said, Federal numbers. we quote War, and Attorney General for their several acus the whole provision of the constitution upon this sub-

"The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by jallot, to be elected by counties according to their federal poula shall be determined by adding to the whole number o free persons, including those bound to service for a term of jears, sons; and each county shall have at least one member a the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This provision is in direct accordance with one the compromises of the federal constitution, which says that representation and direct taxes shall beap- for how long God only knows. portioned among the States in this manner; anl its justice is apparent from the fact that in this State as individuals. This tax has to be paid, and it is but fair that the slaveholding interest should be duly re- mong the advocates of the project, to frustrate any of the presented. To deny the justice of this arrangement Union-to attack directly an institution already threatened by the fanaticism of the North-and to acknowledge, in so many words, that we claim for slave property a weight in the national concils which we are unwilling to accord to it at home.

We regret exceedingly that the recklessness inspired by anticipated defeat, should have led Gov. Manly to avow himself in favor of the abolition of the Federal basis, as he has done. It is a blow simed directly at the slaveholding counties of the East by which he no doubt hopes to gain votes in the mountain counties, where the number of slaves is exceedingly small, and the jealousy against the East is stronger than our people are at all aware of. The slaveholding counties of North Carolina owe it to themselves to put their stamp of reprobration upon any man who broaches such a scheme.

The Fayetteville Observer and the Oregon Bill. The Observer, in its last issue, charges that we are mistaken in our assertions in regard to Col. Reid's question. Mr. Manly recently took this ground at The Oregon bill became a law in August, 1848, prein Forsythe county, and other places in the West; State of North Carolina, and came very near beating according to federal numbers. At every point he and consequently could not have voted upon it. We seeks to pander to the prejudices of the West by the merely state this in defence of our own accuracy, not sacrifice of all that is dear to the feelings, the rights as having any very material bearing upon the point and the interests of the people of the East. He seeks at issue. The Observer makes a parade of the auto deprive the East of the weight she now derives thorities, and refers us to the Congressional Globe of from having three-fifths of her colored population June 16th, '47, for the vote upon the final passage represented in the House of Commons. These, we of the bill. As the Congressional Globe is in his posrepeat, are facts-facts which every Eastern man- | session, he can easily satisfy himself of one point, and act upon. We ask the people of New Hanover | bill, which did not take place for fully a year and a if any one of them, whether he be Whig or Demo- half afterwards, and after Col. Reid had ceased to

whole East-if any of them will sanction this reck- the Missouri Compromise and the Wilmot proviso voting for Gov. Manly? Will it be Onslow? Du- slavery within certain limits, and yet the whole No! No! No! No such thing. It is impossible to mite, while the Wilmot proviso is looked upon as an conceive how any Eastern man of any party can vote outrage sufficiently flagrant to justify a dissolution for Gov. Manly, knowing that he goes for the aboli- of the Union. The attempt made by the federal tion of the black basis of representation in the House press to confound the Missouri Compromise with of Commons. We think candidly, that Mr. Reid's the Wilmot proviso must prove abortive. The peovote in this section ought to be unanimous. Self re- ple of the South abide by the one, while they are determined to resist the other. The Wilmot provise was introduced as an amendment to the three million bill, and related to territory thereafter to be acquired, and not then belonging to the United States. The fact that it proposed to exclude slavery from all territories, irrespective of the guaranties of the Missouri Compromise, was the feature which rendered tions and of all parties—we ask of them as men and Mr. Reid, we believe that, in entering into the Missouri Compromise. the South yielded too much. But the annexation of Texas with a proviso inhibiting

nexation. Calhoun a provisionist! The history of the matter is better given in Mr.

NEW STEAMER .- We learn from the Newbern Republican, that a steamer named the Chatham, built for Messrs. DIBBLE & BROTHER, and designed to run on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, was appreciate his motives. We commend it to the care- launched at Newbern on the 25th ult. The Chathere in a few weeks.

> GODEY, for August, is on our table. It contains three steel engravings and a large number of wood cuts. Quite a handsome affair.

> DIVIDENDS .- The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.—besides returning to the stockholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum up to the 1st of January last.

The press of other matters upon our columns pre-

on Monday, on account of a deprecating clause which | the soil of the territories is such that slavery could Mr. Toombs wished to have inserted with regard to not be introduced, yet the mines would afford very taken up and carried through. If the votes upon this case be any indication, the sense of the members without distinction of party is decidedly against the "Galphin" Cabinet. The votes are very decisive .of 115 ayes to 73 nays, and a series of amendments and soon extended to some stores in which salt pe-The basis of representation in the Commons is, as offered to it censuring the President, Secretary of tre was stored. This, exploding, demolished the builin the matter. Pending these amendments an announcement of the critical illness of the President its reach was made, and the House immediately adjourned.

The compromise drags its slow length along, and the matter seems no nearer a settlement now than it was months ago. Speculation would be perfectly gress, who shift their position so constantly, that any on the latter street. calculations predicated upon their future action, must necessarily fail. We can only hope and wait, children were burned to death

which the Editor of the Wilmington Journal seems to entertain, that "the people of Raleigh neither desire or intend a float with regard to the loss of life by the explosion. the colored population are subject to a capitation tax | connection between that place and the Wilmington Road, at | Many were blown into the water. but it is believed is no disposition here or elsewhere, that we are aware of, aterial a feature. We will not attribute any improper motives in our own State, would be to deny its justice in the to the Editor of the "Journal"-we simply inform him that he is unwarranted in such an opinion. Heaven knows the people of Raleigh have reproach enough thrown upon their shoulders, without having to be subjected to any more, just at present .- Raleigh Register.

> We should be most happy to concur in the belief expressed by the Register, that there is no disposition in Raleigh or elsewhere, to frustrate any of the provisions of the charter of the Central Railroad. We should rejoice to believe that our previously expressed opinion is unwarranted; but we would beg leave to assure the Register that in expressing that opinwhat we thought, and, we may add, what we still physician. think. Perhaps, indeed, our remarks, as applied to Two Weeks Later from California-Arrival of the the people in general, were too general and indefinite, but that they were unwarranted is another thing .-We know that there is a party in Raleigh and elsewhere, amongst the advocates of the project, to whom strate the accuracy of our statements. But the meet- Oregon at Panama. ing for organizing the Company has already been held at Salisbury, and it would be foolish to dwell

> longer upon this matter. While our hand is in, we would say a word or two about another matter. Some of our friends in Ral- Gold Rock, for the Washington Monument. It nal Improvements-The Cape Fear River, &c.," is tain about eighty dollars worth of gold. calculated to do injustice to the people of Raleigh, a | There is no news from California of any very pemake the amende in all sincerity; but they will per- ter of the latter. mit us to re-assert a fact of which they themselves of the Central Road, whose "daily dreams and night- spirits. ly visions" are of the resuscitation of the defunct Gaston Road, and who look upon all other works only as means to that end. There are other prominent Central Railroad men, West of Raleigh, who, we know, are directly hostile to the interests of this place,

and who look to Petersburg as their only market. Far be it from us to throw any reproach upon the citizens of Raleigh. We hope that we shall never be guilty of striving to awaken petty jealousies or animosities between the inhabitants of different sections of the State, still less between this place and the people of Raleigh, amongst whom we count some of our most valued friends, but still we cannot consent to be silent in a case like this, or let courtesy force us into a suppression of truth.

Dr. Webster. On the fourth page of this week's Journal, will be found the confession made to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, on behalf of Dr. Webster, by Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, his spiritual adviser. Dr. WEB-STER confesses that he did kill PARKMAN in his laboryour votes. We appeal to the honest men of all sec- it most obnoxious to the South. With Mr. Polk and atory; and that the remains there found were those that the killing was premeditated, and prays that promote his own selfish and partizan ends, would that compromise has been made and acquiesced in his sentence may be commuted from hanging to imdisturb the balance of power which has secured for the last thirty years, and no sane man wishes to prisonment for life. He had previously presented a peace to the State, and make war upon a system of disturb it. As well might Mr. Reid be charged with petition for unconditional pardon, in which he asserepresentation which forms one of the compromises voting for the Wilmot proviso, because he voted for virates his own innocence, and endeavors to cast suspicion upon other parties. This petition was withslavery in that part of it which lies North of the drawn before the confession was made. The con- present the country of Onslow in the Senate of the gainst which the batteries of internal and external enemies Missouri Compromise line. This was certainly "a fession will be read with interest, although it is diffi. next General Assembly of this State, we with great and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you prohibition of slavery within certain limits," which cult to say what amount of credence can be given to pleasure comply with the duties conferred upon us, the Observer says is the Wilmot proviso! Yet Mr. the statements of a man so thoroughly devoid of all and, at the same time, respectfully solicit your ac-CALHOUN warmly approved of the resolutions of an- moral principle as Webster has proved himself to ceptance of the same

> Mr. Reid's Address .- It is unnecessary to call REID's own words, which will be found in the sixth attention to the able address of Col. Reid which ocparagraph of his address. We would merely remark cupies considerable space in our present number. It in conclusion, that we deem it unnecessary to pursue | defines his position clearly and unequivocally, and this discussion farther. If the people of North Car- will meet with the approbation of our citizens of olina consider the Missouri compromise and the Wil- both parties. His views of State policy are unquesmot proviso identical, then we have nothing more tionably correct, as are also his positions upon the slavery question and other matters of national in terest. We forbear any synopsis, as our columns are Onslow in the Senate of the next General Assembly, and liberty you possess are the works of joint councils and success. already crowded, and we do sincerely hope that every has been received. voter will read and judge for himself.

PETER M. HALE, Esq., has become associated with his father in the publication of the Fayetteville ham is named after the county to which she is inten- Observer. Mr. Hale, Jr., is, we believe, a graduate ded to trade. She is 1121 feet long, and 171 feet of Chapel Hill, and we have heard him very favorama of Wilmot provisoism is sought to be fastened wide; and will draw, with engine, &c., aboard, only bly spoken of as a young gentleman of high characone foot of water. We presume she will be round ter and amiable manners. Our own acquaintance with him is of the slightest, yet sufficient to add the warmth of personal feeling to the professional welcome which we extend to him upon his entrance into the corpse editorial. We wish him the most per; fect success in everything but his politics.

Wheeling Bridge over the Ohio river is a nuisance. son.

Slave Labor in the Territories.

A correspondence upon this subject, between Hon. vents our giving our usual summary of the procee- HORACE MANN, a member of Congress from Massalabor can be profitably employed, especially as the Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of negro is, in a great measure, proof against the diseasaid claim, and it was, therefore, paid "in conformity with mines. He feels certain that Utah and New Mexico contain very rich mining districts, and would afford that it is proper to establish a government in Oregon. Ina large and desirable market for slave labor. In On Saturday votes of censure were passed upon gro would be worth one thousand dollars per annum.

> Terrible Fire in Philadelphia. A telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore Sun the 10th inst., dated Philadelphia, July 10th-1 A M., states that a fire broke out in that city at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst. It commening, and scattered the flames and blazing timbers in every direction, igniting all the buildings within

The wind blew from the south-east, and quickly spread the flames on both sides of Water street, from New to Vine streets, and both sides of Vine street, from Water to Second street. The stores escaped above Vine streets. The flames have also consumed and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all othe per- useless. There is a class of politicians from both both sides of Front and New Market streets up to vailed, and the Missouri compromise was adopted. sections of the country, and in both Houses of Con- Callowhill, including the Wm. Penn Market house,

A large number of Irish families occupied houses on Water Street, in one of which a woman and four

The devastation is awful, and, without a shower or change of wind, there is no telling where the flames will be arrested. A thousand reports are a-Goldsboro'," is entirely gratuitous and unjustifiable. There all escaped. Many persons were also severely in-fully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or One man, name unknown, had his head half her labor or services aforesaid." their way up, and all the stores on Second street, up to Callowhill, will probably be consumed. The efforts of the firemen have kept it from spreading to public mind, and threatened to divide the country into geo-

the west side of Second St. Many lives were lost. At the date of the despatch the fire was still raging.

CHOLERA. - The Board of Health of Cincinnati, report 87 deaths in that city during the 24 hours ending the evening of the 9th inst., of which 48 were The cholera has made its appearance in Chicago,

Illinois, and several fatal cases have occurred. ion we made no vague or unfounded charge. Indeed, Among fourteen deaths by cholera at Nashville, sion of Missouri, a quarter of a century

we wished to make no charge at all, we simply said Tenn., to 21st ult., was Dr. Lawrent, an eminent without any serious opposition. The "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March the

Steamship Philadelphia.

The Steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York on Sunday night last, the 9th inst., with two millions and a half of gold dust on board. Of this, two our remarks will apply, in their fullest force and lati- millions were on freight, and five hundred thousand hibited." tude. We know what we say, and we shall be most in the hands of passengers. She brings San Franagreeably disappointed if the future does not demon- cisco dates down to the 1st of June, received by the southern boundary is the parallel of 42, leaving the intermediate

The Oregon brought down \$2.928.000 in gold dust on freight, and about \$700,000 in the hands of the

The Philadelphia brings a block of the California eigh think that a part of our article headed "Inter- weighs about 125 pounds, and is estimated to con-

majority of whom ardently desire a connection with culiar interest. The rivers are very high, and min-Wilmington. As we have already said, it may be ing is comparatively at a stand. Some collisions that some of our expressions were too vague and gen- have occurred between the Americans and the Naeral in their character. To them we are willing to tives-of course resulting in the defeat and slaugh-

From the 15th of April to the 29th of May, the must be aware, namely—that whatever may be the number of passengers who arrived at San Francisco wishes of the people of Raleigh, there is a very strong by sea, amounted to 7,087, of whom two-thirds are interest in that place in favor of a connection with Americans. The health at the mines is generally being the moment when the people of Europe are devoting all their the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and with that alone. good, and the prospect of profitable employment energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our There are some amongst the most prominent advocates when the water subsides, keeps the miners in good rience, and refusing to tread in the footsteps which our fa-

NEW YORK, July 8. Arrival of the Georgia-Later from Havana-Death of American Prisoners-The American Consul in Danger-Revolution in Costa Rica, &c. The steamer Georgia arrived here to day, bringing

The Georgia brings two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold dust.

The United States vessels Congress and Germantown were still anchored at Havana. It was reported on the authority of the British Consul, that nine of the American prisoners had

died. The chief authorities, however, say that they The American Consul is obliged to keep his house

fortified, in the daily apprehension of an attack from the populace. The prospect of the prisoners is said to be rather favorable The city of Havana remains healthy.

The Nicaragua mail for the United States, including the Government dispatches, have been lost. It was reported that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, and that Gen Flores had been shot. The Georgia brings home the Captain and crew of the barque Lucy Ellen, of Boston. Tel. Cor. Balt. Sun

Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow co., N. C., July 2, 1850. DEAR SIR-Having been appointed by the Chairman of a Democratic Convention, assembled at Jacksonville, on the 1st instant, to apprise you of the fact of your unanimous nomination as a candidate to re- of this truth-as this is the point in your political fortress a-

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts, GEO. G. WARD, WM. ENNETT,

To Dr. G. H. McMILLAN. Committee. SWAN'S POINT, Onslow co., July 3, 1850. GENTLEMEN-Your communication, under date of the 2d instant, informing me of my unanimous nom-

ination as a candidate to represent the county of In reply, I regret that the Convention had not se- ting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have

lected some gentleman better qualified to defend their rights than myself. I have only to say, I accept the may endeavor to weaken its lands nomination, and, if elected, will endeavor to merit the confidence reposed in me.

Yours, with regard

GEO. H. McMILLAN. To Messrs. J. H. Foy, Geo. G. WARD, WM. EN-NETT, Committee.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the Convention, published on the fourth page, that Mr. Fonville was present at the Convention, and Chancellor Walworth has decided that the accepted of the nomination for the Commons, in per-

PRESIDENT POLK'S OREGON BILL MESSAGE

To the House of Representatives of the United States:
When the President has given his official sanction to a bill na is based upon taxation and Federal numbers. Section first of the first article of the constitution, prodings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress. But little, however, is lost to our dings of Congress.

giving this netification has been by an oral message deliv-Having this day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," I the General Assembly, "in proportion to the public the House upon the Galphin case. The House, on ry will or will not be introduced into the territories deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to commu-

The deeply interesting and protracted discussions which ing interest which the subject has excited throughout the

though the two territories of New Mexico and California are to be left, for the present, without governments. None doubt deed, it has been too long delayed. I have made repeated ecommendations to Congress to this effect. The petitions of government, and ought not to be disregarded. To give to hem a regularly organized government and the protection of is a high duty on our part, and one which we are bound to perform, unless there be controlling reasons to prevent it.

In the progress of all governments, questions of such transcendent importance occasionally arise as to cast in the shade all those of a mere party character. But one such question can now be agitated in this country; and this may endanger our glorious Union, the source of our greatness and all our political blessings. This question is slavery. With the slaveholding States this does not embrace merely the rights of property, however valuable, but it ascends far higher, and involves the domestic peace and security of every family.

The fathers of the constitution—the wise and patriotic men

who laid the foundation of our institutions-foreseeing the danger from this quarter, acted in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession on this dangerous and delicate subject ; and their wisdom ought to be the guide of their successors. Whilst they left to the States exclusively the question of domestic slavery within their respective limits, they provided that slaves who might escape into other States not recognizing the institution of slavery, shall "be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Upon this foundation the matter rested until the Missouri

In December, The matter rested until the Missours the people of the Missouri Territory for admission into the Union as a State. The discussion upon the subject in Congress involved the question of slavery, and was prosecuted tion which presided at the birth of our institutions finally preeighth section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March 1820, "to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to-form a constitution and State government," &c., provides: "That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of hirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not inact, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the uly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be law-

This compromise had the effect of calming the troubled waves, and restoring peace and good will throughout the

The Missouri question had excited intense agitation of the raphical parties, alienating the feelings of attachment which each portion of our Union should bear to every other. The ompromise allayed the excitement, tranquilized the popular mind, and restored confidence and fraternal feeling. Its authors were hailed as public benefactors.

I do not doubt that a similar adjustment of the questions which now agitate the public mind would produce the same happy results. If the legislation of Congress on the subject of the other Territories shall not be adopted in a spirit of try can be satisfied, or that the most disastrous consequences

When Texas was admitted into the Union, the same spirit compromise which guided our predecessors in the adm first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, provides that territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavey, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory lying north of the Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be pro-

thirty minutes, the Missouri and Texas compromise line. Its diate distance to be three hundred and thirty geographical

And it is because the provisions of this bill are not inconistent with the terms of the Missouri compromise, if extended from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, that I have not felt at liberty to withhold my sanction. Had it embraced for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with

Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas compromises ! Ought we at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acqui cite sectional divisions and jealousies; to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; and to endanger the existence of the Union itself!

n the career of wealth and prosperity. We have enjoyed the lessings of freedom to a greater extent than any other peoown, peril all our blessings by despising the lessons of expethers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanprohibition of slavery throughout all that vast region exending twelve and a half degrees along the Pacific, from the parallel of thirty-six degrees, and east from that ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains. Why, then, should our institutions be endangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly acquired territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, lates from Chagres to the 29th ult. and advices from embracing less than four degrees of latitude, the question whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they 'shall be admitted (as a State) into the Union with or without slavery ?" Is this a question to be pushed to such extremities by excited partisans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pacific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious States which constitute our confederacy? I have an abiding confidence that the sober reflection and sound patriotism of the people of all the States will bring them to the conclusion that the dictate of wisdom is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missour-compromise, or some other equitable compromise, which would respect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union

Holding as a sacred trust the Executive authority for the whole Union, and bound to guard the rights of all, I should sanction from any measure which would conflict with these

cannot more appropriately close this message than by quoting from the Farewell Address of the Father of his coun try. His warning voice can never be heard in vain by the American people. If the spirit of prophecy distinctly presented to his view, more than half a century ago, the pr distracted condition of his country, the language which he then employed, could not have been more appropriate than

"The unity of government, which constitutes you one peo ple, is also now dear to you. It is justly so: for it is a main illar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of f your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes. should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attach ment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discoun tenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a con that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.— With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and success. "With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affec-

demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter,

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations-northern and southern, Atlantic and western; whence designing man may endeavor to excite a belief that there is real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1848.

The London Dispatch, speaking of the acquisition of Cuba by the Americans, says it is only a question of time.